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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: For one square (14 lines or less) in the semi-weekly, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

In the weekly, seventy-five cents per square for the first, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. Single insertions one dollar per square. The number of insertions desired, and the edition to be published in, must be noted on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be inserted semi-weekly until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.

All communications by mail must be post-paid to secure attention.

WINTER TO THE POOR.

BY MRS. E. C. KENNY.

Stormy winter comes again,
Bringing snow, and hail, and rain,
Beating against the window pane—
Rudely knocking at the door,
Boreas holds to-night a rout,
See the shutters bolted stout,
Fasten all the doors about,
Stormy winter is without—
God have mercy on the poor!

On the poor half clad in shreds,
Through whose low and leaky sheds
Snows beat down on aching heads,
Pillowed on the naked floor.
He that looks may there behold
Side by side the young and old—
Shrivelled arms the babe unfold,
Oh, how dreadful is the cold—
God have mercy on the poor!

Iron-hearted winter comes;
Knocks in vain at costly domes,
But he searches through the homes
Scattered on the frozen moor,
There no shutters bolted tight,
Fasten out the stormy night,
There no hearth is blazing bright—
God have mercy on the poor!

See the famishing infant pressed
To the fond, but empty breast,
While the mother bends distressed.
Dropping tears upon the floor.
Thou! who hear'st the raven's cry,
Here look down with pitying eye—
Send them manna from the sky,
Or, let birds their bread supply—
God have mercy on the poor!

Hearts, that all encased in gold,
Self-enriching have grown old,
Who have never felt the cold,
Once unbar your bosom's door.
Let compassion now go forth,
Learn, what ye to learn were loth,
That no luxury of earth
Half true bounty's joy is worth—
Oh, have mercy on the poor!

Hark! the storm is raging yet:
Who beside his fire can sit,
And the sufferers forget,
Shivering on the frozen moor?
Ye, who downy pillows press,
Ye, whose limbs soft robes caress,
Pity and relieve distress!
Oh, the storm is pitiless—
God have mercy on the poor!

TURN OF LIFE.—From forty to sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered as in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and experience has given him judgment the soundness of almost infallibility. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes the mastery over business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a critical period of existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a standstill. But atwart this river is a viaduct called, "The Turn of Life," which, crossing in safety, leads to the valley of "Old Age," round which the river winds, and then flows beyond, without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters, also are in the vicinity, to waylay the traveller, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins, and provide himself with a fitting staff, and he may trudge on in safety with perfect composure. To quit metaphor, "The Turn of Life" is a turn either into a prolonged walk, or into the grave. The system and powers, having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like flowers at sunset, or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength—whilst a careful supply of props and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and in vigor until night has entirely set.—[The Science of Life, by a Physician.]

The Massacre on the Boulevards.—Thrilling Scenes in Paris.—The following statement respecting the slaughter on the Boulevard Montmartre—most interesting from the individuality of its main story—is given in a letter by a British officer to his brother in London.

"Paris, Dec. 6.—You will, of course, see a good deal about the late events in the London papers, but I suspect there will not be much of the truth in them; one must be in Paris to realize the state of this unfortunate city. Of course the military were completely successful; it could not have been otherwise against a half-armed and half-organized people. But a more cruel, barbarous and inhuman slaughter, I suppose was never committed. I do not allude to the taking of the barricades, but to the massacre on the Boulevards, of which there is no mention in the Parisian papers. At about 3 o'clock I was in the Boulevard des Italiens, and saw an immense force—I should think between 10,000 or 15,000 men passing up the Boulevards. I accompanied them as far as the rue Vivienne, to see if I could find my American friend A., whom I think I mentioned in my last letter. I did not know at the time that the troops were advancing to attack a barricade at the Port St. Dennis. Not being able to find my friend, I returned up the rue Vivienne, intending to go again on the Boulevards. When I got to the top of the street, I found a cordon of soldiers across it, who would not allow any one to come within 50 yards of them. Just about this time (half-past 3 o'clock), the firing recommenced in the Boulevards Montmartre and Poissonniere; and the sentries at the top of the rue Vivienne fired deliberately down the street at us.

The rush was tremendous; but I got clear round a corner, and departed for my hotel as soon as possible. I went out again afterwards, and went to the bottom of the boulevards near the Rue du Helder, to watch the firing. The regiments of the line fired at the windows of the boulevards for several hours, but I saw no fire returned from the windows. I then went home to dinner. 'A.' had not arrived; and we were hoping that nothing had happened to him, when a woman rushed in, pale and trembling, and asked for me. She had brought poor A.'s card; he was lying wounded in a porter's lodge, in the Boulevard Montmartre. Of course I started immediately for the spot. I had much difficulty in getting there, as the streets were all occupied by soldiers, but the officers were generally civil. When I got to the place, the boulevard was a ghastly sight. There were no wounded, but the dead were lying in dozens, most of them just as they fell; and the pavements were slippery with blood. They were almost all *bourgeois*, and not *outriers*. Two or three women were arranging some of the corpses, and placing candles at their heads, that their friends might recognize them. The soldiers were standing at ease in the centre of the street, very quiet but perfectly unconcerned: there was not a living man to be seen except them. I found poor A. in good spirits, but badly wounded. He described the whole thing as a wanton massacre. He was walking along the boulevards in the same direction as the troops, and when he heard the firing commence in the Port St. Dennis, he turned back, thinking it was no place for him.

Almost at that instant the whole of the troops in the Boulevards Montmartre and Poissonniere fired at the windows and at the people walking in the streets, who were without arms and making no resistance. There were crowds of people at the windows, but few were hurt, as they had time to throw themselves back when they saw the muskets go up. But for the promenaders in the streets there was no escape. The first bullet struck A. on the left hand, knocking off the forefinger, he then went down on one knee, and held up the other hand, hoping they would spare him. Another bullet struck him in the centre of the left shin, smashing the larger bone, and a dead man fell heavily across him. As he lay on the ground he saw one or two officers endeavoring to make the men fire at the windows, but some continued to fire at those on the ground. He managed to crawl into a porter's lodge, where the gate was opened, and the woman assisted him. He described it as a perfect storm of balls. Another bullet struck so close to him on the wall that it splattered and cut his face like small shot. As he lay in the lodge the woman had to leave him and get to a safer place, as the bullets were coming in there. The firing was kept up almost without ceasing for two or three hours, although there was no resistance what ever.

I never saw such wanton destruction: the fronts of the houses were perfectly riddled with shot. I went out to endeavor to get assistance, but the officers resolutely, though politely declined to afford any. I asked one captain, in the name of common humanity, to let me have three men to carry A. He said, "Look around you, my dear sir, do you think we have humanity enough for all these?" I said "they are dead and do not want it;" but he shrugged his shoulders, and said "Tant mieux." I think if I had had sufficient command of language, I should have lost my temper. I at length got an ambulance and three workmen, and we carried A. down to the rue St. Honore on our shoulders. He suffered dreadfully, and you can imagine what a horrible job it is to carry a badly wounded man up a French staircase. I then had to go out again as far as the rue Montmartre in order to get surgeons, bandages, &c.

ENGLAND.—The firing upon the Prometheus at Greytown by the British man-of-war, has occasioned considerable comment in England.—The London News of December 19, in an article on the subject, has the following paragraph:

There is, we believe, no rational Englishman

who has paid attention to the proceedings of our diplomatic agents and naval officers in Central America—whether on the Pacific or Atlantic side—but feels disposed to blush and change the subject whenever that country is named. A still deeper sense of regret will be awakened, should anything occurring in that scene of our follies be allowed to interrupt the feelings of animity which prevail, and ought to prevail, between Great Britain and the United States. We wait, therefore, with considerable anxiety for more full and authentic information respecting the apparently unwarrantable and in explicable conduct of the commander of a British man-of-war in firing upon an American steamer off the harbor of Greytown.

As to the firing upon the American steamer, for which Mr. Webster has instructed the American Ambassador in this country to demand explanation or redress, it would be unfair to an to an English officer to condemn him before he has had an opportunity to tell his own story in his own way. But the transaction, as far as at present known, has, it must be confessed, an ugly look.

We will not believe that he really intended to hit the steamer—but even the show of violence was an insult to the American flag. No doubt the story may be found susceptible of a satisfactory explanation. At all events, we hope that the communications between our Government and that of Washington, on this subject will be conducted in such a manner as to prevent even any coolness between England and its most natural and most desirable ally.

His excellency the American Minister, Mrs. Lawrence, and Miss Lawrence, are on a visit to Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, where a large party has assembled for the Christmas holidays.

RELIGION THE SOUL OF FREEDOM.—Diminish principle, and you increase the need of force in a community. In this country, government needs not the array of power which you meet in other nations; no guard of soldiers, no hosts of spies, no vexatious regulations of police; but it accomplishes its beneficial purposes by a few unarmed judges and civil officers, and operates so silently around us, and comes so seldom in contact with us, that many of us enjoy its blessings with hardly a thought of its existence; and this is the perfection of freedom; and to what do we owe this condition? I answer, to the power of those laws which religion writes on our hearts, which unite and concentrate public opinion against injustice and oppression, which spread a spirit of equity and good will through the community. Thus religion is the soul of freedom; and no nation under heaven has such an interest in it as ourselves.—*Channing.*

CONFESSION OF THE AGED.—In a sermon to young men, Dr. Bedell said, "I have now been nearly twenty years in the ministry of the gospel, and I here publicly state to you that I do not believe I could enumerate three persons over fifty years of age whom I ever heard ask the solemn and eternally momentous question, 'What shall I do to be saved?'" Another distinguished and still living divine of our country, has said, "I will not say that none are converted in old age, but they are few and far between, like the scattered grapes on the outermost branches after the vintage is gathered! Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

NOVEL VERSIFICATION.—"He was a man of letters who wrote the following. It is a new style of poetry altogether. It will be seen that every letter of the final word must be pronounced as though Dilworth himself presided at the perusal. The letter or letters in italics will be found to constitute the rhyme. There is a great deal more of it, but this is sufficient to serve as a specimen:

On going forth last night a friend to see,
I met a man, by trade s-n-o-b;
Reeling along the path he held his way:
'Ho! ho! quoth I, 'he's d-r-u-n-k!
Then thus to him: 'Were it not better far,
You were a little s-o-b-e-r?
'Twere happier for your family, I guess,
Than playing off such wild r-i-g-s;
Beside all drunkards, when policemen see 'em,
Are taken up by t-h-e-m!"

Reciprocity Free Trade with Canada.—The citizens of Fairfield Vermont, held a meeting on the 20th December, with a view of protesting against any action on the part of Congress towards making a treaty for reciprocity of trade between the Canadian provinces and the United States. The following is extracted from the memorial to Congress, adopted at the Meeting:

That we view with alarm, the proposed scheme of reciprocal free trade between the United States and British provinces; that the effect of the proposed "reciprocity," so called would be disastrous to the agricultural interests of this State, and disastrous in a greater or less degree to the agricultural interests of all the northern and northwestern States.

That the existing tariff was recommended as a settlement of the question—as a measure of permanence—and having so regarded it, we have made our arrangements for pursuing in quiet and contentment, a business which at best yields but a moderate return.

The meeting, it is said, was composed about equally of citizens of the different parties. It was resolved to meet again at St. Albans, on the 8th of January.

"Treat your wife," says Dr. Franklin, in a letter to a young married friend, "with respect; it will procure married to you, not only from her, but from all who observe it. Never use a slighting expression towards her, even in jest, for slighting in jest, after frequent bandying, are apt to end in angry earnest." This very sensible remark will apply to both sexes.

"NE PLUS ULTRA."

A NEW and splendid stock of Perfumery, Cosmetics, Soaps, and Fancy articles, which would have been announced before but for want of time, consisting in part of—
German, French and American Cologne Water;
Amber Lavender, do;
Lubins Ext. Jockey Club;
" " Jenny Lind;
" " West End;
" " Rough & Ready;
" " Boquet de Caru;
" " Mignonette;
" " Helyosmia;
Roussel's Charcoal Paste;
" Mao-tcha;
" Poncine Soap;
" Honey Soap;
Aromatic Crystal in cases;
Queen of Flowers Hair Oil;
Pure Moele de Boeuf;
French Bandoline;
Hauel's Shaving Cream;
" Eau de Cologne;
Cut Glass Pungents,
beautiful patterns;
Embroidered Powder Puffs,
China Puff Boxes;
Cushion Top do do;
Roussel's Hair Dye.

—ALSO—
English, French and American Tooth Brushes, some of them very handsome; Hair Brushes, a fine variety; "Story, Horn, and Buffalo Drawing Combs; Purses, Porte Monnaies, &c. With many other choice articles too numerous to mention in detail, which serve to make up a very elegant (though not the largest) assortment of articles of this class. Received at Z. J. DEHAY'S, Oct 28th.

LILLY WHITE—Puff Powders, Chalk Balls of every variety. For sale by
THOS. J. WORKMAN.
Oct 24 84

Fine Cigars.
A Large lot of the finest Brands, Just received at
MOORE'S.

Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance.
BY THE
Commercial Insurance Company,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
CAPITAL, \$250,000, ALL PAID IN.
OFFICE, NO. 1, BROAD-STREET.

PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM B. HERIOT.
DIRECTORS.
AMES K. ROBINSON, HENRY T. STREET,
GEO. A. TRENHOLM, WM. McHURNEY,
ROBERT CALDWELL, J. H. BRAWLEY,
A. K. FAFT, T. L. WRAGG,
A. M. LEE, Secretary,
E. L. TESSIER, Inspector,
H. C. PRESLEY, Solicitor,
R. A. KINLOCH, Medical Examiner.
The subscriber having been appointed agent for this Company, is now prepared to receive Proposals for FIRE RISKS, and will effect Insurance on fair and liberal terms. WM. D. McDOWALL.
Camden S. C., May 5, 1851.

WEST India Molasses, New Orleans &c. For sale by
Oct 10, 84 **R. W. ABBOTT.**

SMOKED Beef, Tongues, Pickled Salmon, Kite and gr. Bbbs. No 1 Mackerel, Prime Leaf, Lard in barrels and kegs, Hams, Bologna Sausage, Fresh Soda, Wine, and Butter Crackers, Fine Raisins in as good order as new ones. Just received by
Aug. 8 62 **ROBT. LATTA.**

DRIED and Pickled Beef. For sale by
S. E. CAPERS.

SUPERIOR Goshen Butter. For sale by
Oct. 10, 80 **R. W. ABBOTT.**

MACKAREL—Half barrels No. 3 Mackerel. For sale by
S. E. CAPERS.

SUPERIOR Hyson, Imperial & Black Teas fresh and good, for sale by
E. W. BONNEY.

Heidsick Champagne.
12 BASKETS of this superior Wine. Just received at
MOORE'S.

Ready-Made Clothing.
M. DRUCKER & CO. have received a large assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, Ready-Made Shirts, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps of every description, and invite their friends to call and examine their stock, being certain that the selection of Goods, as well as their prices cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

300 Half and Quarter boxes best Sardines. Cheap at
MOORE'S.

HYSON, Gunpowder, and Black Teas, Currants, &c. For sale by
Oct. 10, 80 **R. W. ABBOTT.**

FALL GOODS.
A. M. & R. KENNEDY are now receiving their usual supply of DRY-GOODS, HARDWARE and GROCERIES, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.
Sept. 23, 75

PORT WINE—A few dozen Bottles best quality Old Port Wine. Also—Porter and Ale.
S. E. CAPERS.

Matting.
WHITE and Colored Matting 4 and 5-4, for sale at a reduced price by
E. W. BONNEY.

Darlington Hotel,
DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE.

THE above House having been purchased and fitted up anew by JOHN DOTEN, is again opened for the accommodation of the Public. Strict attention to the wants and comforts of guests will be given, and no effort, calculated to merit the patronage of all who may favor the establishment with a visit, shall be spared.

All that the market and surrounding country afford will be found upon the table.

Comfortable rooms, for families or individuals, are prepared.

The Stables will be attended by careful and attentive hostlers.

Drivers can be well accommodated, as any number of horses and mules can be kept in the stables and lute expressly prepared for them.
Nov. 1, 1850. 86

CARPETING, Printed Druggists, Rugs and Baze, at
A. M. & R. KENNEDY'S.

PAVILION HOTEL.
(BY H. J. BUTTERFIELD.)
CORNER OF MEETING AND HASELL STREETS AND IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF HAYNE AND KING STREETS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
CORNER OF RICHARDSON AND BLANDING STREETS, COLUMBIA, S. C.
BOATWRIGHT & JANNY, WM. D. HARRIS, PROPRIETORS, ASSISTANT.

O'Hanlon's Omnibus will be ready at the Railroad Stations to carry Passengers to this House, (or to any point desired) where they will find good accommodations and kind attention.
Dec. 3, 94

SHAW & AUSTIN.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall supplies of Foreign and Domestic Groceries, which they offer at wholesale and retail, consisting in part of the following articles:

Sugars.
Loaf, Cracked, & Powdered;
Clarified No. 1, and 2,
Porto Rico,
Muscovado,
New Orleans.

Coffee.
Java,
Laguira,
Rio and Cuba.

Teas.
Choice of all kinds.

Molasses.
Muscovado and Porto Rico,
N. Orleans and W. Indies.

Candles.
Wax, white and colored
Adamantine
Sperm and Stearin

Fruit.
Figs and Raisins,
Almonds, Bondeaux & Ivica
Currants and Citron,
English Walnuts,
Filberts and Brazil Nuts,
Fig Paste, "a new article"

Spices.
Allspice, Nutmeg & Cloves,
Cinnamon, Ginger & Pepper,
London and French Mustard,
Currie Powder.

Pickles.
English and Domestic of all kinds.

Ketchups and Sauces.
Walnut, Mushroom, Tomato,
Ketchup and Sauce,
Harvey do.
John Bull do.
Worcestershire do.
Pavilion do.
Paoli Vinegar,
Essence of Anchovies,
Anchovy Paste,
Potted Hloaters.

Preserves.
Citron, Oranges, Limes,
Pine Apple and Ginger.

Brandy Fruits.
Peaches Cherries,
Limes and Pine Apple.

Jellies and Jams.
Red & Black Currant Jelly,
Oct. 10, 1851.

Southern Manufactured Shoes.
THE subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of

Plantation and House Servants Shoes.
Together with various descriptions of

Leather, for Shoes and Plantation Use,
and can compete with Northern Manufacturers, both as to price and quality, and we do not hesitate to say that we can give a Better Article, for the same money than can be bought of Northern manufacture. We therefore invite all those who would give preference to Home Industry, to give us a trial.

We have also made extensive additions to our stock of fine

Boots and Shoes,
embracing every variety, together with Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Men's and Boy's Caps, &c. &c. All of which we offer at prices which cannot fail to please.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine our stock
ALDEN & MURRAY.
Camden, Oct. 3, 1851.

BUCKWHEAT.
A FEW boxes "Holt's" Buckwheat, new, and warranted
Oct. 10, 84 **MOORE'S.**

Lemons, Lemons.
A FEW boxes very superior Lemons. Just received at
MOORE'S.

WORKMAN & BOONE,
Manufacturers, Wholesale & Retail
DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.

HAVE now on hand and will continue to receive the fullest and most complete Stock of all the Articles usually kept in their line, that has ever been kept in this market.

Having purchased from the best manufacturers abroad and entirely for cash, in addition to their own home manufactures. They tell well assured that they can supply any quantity or quality of goods, in their line, and upon as favorable terms, as they can be bought at any wholesale establishment in this State.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine the stock, before purchasing, under the assurance that it shall be to their interest to do so.
Sept. 23, 75

COURTENAY & WIENGES,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

AND DEALERS IN
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
Opposite the Post Office.

Agents for the best Green and Black Teas, and Patent Medicines.

RICE DULIN,
FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
CENTRAL WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

May 2. 35

Gilberts & Chapin,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS

At S. & J. GILBERTS' Old Stand No. 35 and 40 Wentworth street, between King and Meeting Streets, Charleston, S. C.

July 25 58

PRIME Goshen Butter.
do Virginia and Mountain do
By **ROBT. LATTA.**

Ladies' Dress Goods.
FIGURED Chamois and black Silks
Rich printed and plain Delaines
Mantillas, Lace Capes, Collars, Hk'ks, Gloves and Hosiery, of every description. Just received and for sale at
A. M. & R. KENNEDY'S.

Notice.
THE Judgement and suing creditors and all other creditors of W. E. HUGHSON, who intend to receive dividends of the effects, which have come into my hands as his assignee, will take notice that the distribution of the same will be made according to law, among his creditors at the Court House in Camden, on the first Tuesday after the sale day in April next.

L. W. BALLARD, Assignee.
Dec. 23. 99

10,000 CIGARS, of the very best brands. At
MOORE'S.